**Chapter 1 Summary**

In human history, hunting and gathering economies migrated to almost every land in the world, dominating human history until 9000BCE. The use of tool gradually improved this type of economy, which was called the Paleolithic Age. In about 8500BCE the Neolithic Revolution occurred, transforming humans from hunter and gathers to agriculturally settled people. With agriculture, humans learned how to make bronze tools in about 3000BCE, forming the Bronze Age. Though not all were agriculturally based, civilizations emerged. Starting with urban cultures like Catal Huyuk, these cultures lead to early civilizations in Mesopotamia like the Sumerians and Babylonians. These civilizations lead to many early advances to the modern world like Hammurabi’s code, the first form law. Other early, thriving civilizations formed in Egypt, China, and Indus River basin along rivers. These civilizations declined in 1000BCE. Mesopotamian civilizations also declined, but where so wide spread that many smaller cultures survived in the Middle East. One the most influential culture in the Middle East, the Jews developed the first monotheistic religion, Judaism. Early civilizations were both separated and integrated with other civilization like the relations of Mesopotamia and Egypt civilizations.